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## II.—A BÂLE MS OF CONSENTIUS.

Though there is nothing to be said for the two short works of the grammarian Consentius on the score of interest, and but little on that of scientific knowledge, still the second of them, the treatise “*de barbarismis et metaplasmis*” can claim for itself some little importance, partly for the details it gives of the barbarisms in the pronunciation of Latin indulged in by the Greeks, Gauls, and Africans, and partly for its information on the ancient methods of scansion. Not that too much stress need be laid on Consentius’ suggestions as to scansion, for he seems, like Humpty-Dumpty, to have possessed the faculty of explaining any verse that ever was written and a good many that weren’t and never would be. At any rate, finding in his copy of Vergil a verse which read

*ad soceros atque auo puerum Astianacta trahebat,*

he never stopped to think that there might be a mistake—scanning, not thinking, was his business just then, so he scanned through it all. ‘*scandimus enim sic, rostquea, ex quo apparet inter duas consonas a uocalem perisse*’. There are several other things that are still more apparent: but that is neither here nor there. There is, however, some little importance in the work; and as it was formerly in the pitiable condition of being preserved in one solitary MS, Prof. Lindsay is to be congratulated on unearthing another and older one at Bâle. It is at his suggestion that I have undertaken a collation of it, and I have to thank him not only for that suggestion, but also for kind assistance on grammatical points.

The MS comes originally from Fulda, and is now numbered F III 15 in the Library at Bâle. It consists of but two quires, one of 9 the other of 6 leaves, and is written in a pointed Irish minuscule hand of the 9th century. Ff. 1–8 contain ‘*hissidorus iunioris spalensis de uitiis liber*’ (i. e. *Isid. Orig. I. 34–36*); f. 8<sup>v</sup> *Explicit Issidori Iunioris Episcopi. Incipit ars consentii. u. c. de bar. et solo.* which ends on f. 14<sup>v</sup>, where it is succeeded by a short treatise of one page entitled simply ‘*uictō*’. This is appar-

ently identical with the excerpt from the 'codex Vossianus 37' (Keil V 327), beginning 'Soloecismus quid est?'; but it continues further, ending on f. 15<sup>v</sup> with the words 'et appellatur grece μεταπλασμος'.

That B, though older than M, in any way supersedes it one cannot, I think, contend; nor indeed could one reasonably expect it. But that it is quite M's equal, and that no edition is complete without considering its variants, is incontestable. For example, in the most important part of the work, the details about pronunciation, B introduces two valuable alterations. 392 3 'temporis, ut quidam dicunt piper producta priore syllaba, cum sit brevis, quod uitium Afrorum familiare est'. In B we find the words 'uel pius' after 'piper', and as the words are not likely to be an after-insertion, we may take it that Consentius regarded the well-known late Latin lengthening of the 'i' in 'pius' as a specially African fault. The evidence of inscriptions supports this view, though hardly so conclusively as one would wish. Christiansen in his work, 'De Apicibus et I longis inscriptionum Romanarum' quotes 1 instance from the 2nd volume of the Corpus, 2 from the 9th and 4 from the 10th, whereas I find 13 in the African volume (vol. 8<sup>1</sup>). It must be admitted that Christiansen quotes besides the instances mentioned no less than 14 from the Roman volume (vol. 6), but then the length of that volume and the fact that all nationalities would be represented in it must be taken into account.

395 3 ecce ut in tali uerbo ita pingue nescio quid sonat ut dicunt etiam nihil de media syllaba infringant. Graeci contra, ubi non debent infringere de sono eius litterae infringunt, ut cum dicunt optimum, mediam syllabam ita sonant, quasi post t z graecum ammiscant. The beginning of the sentence is emended by Keil to 'ecce in littera t aliqui': but B offers a much better contrast to the 'Graeci contra' by reading 'ecce ut Itali ita pingue nescio quid sonant ut cum dicant ita etiam'. But the more important variant is at the end of the sentence, where B in place of the impossible z reads .y., the very letter to which the debatable i or u in optimum is often compared by the grammarians. (v. Lindsay Lat. Lang., p. 25.)

The quotations from former authors are unfortunately not of much importance, as most of them are from Vergil: there is,

<sup>1</sup> Corpus Inscr. Lat. VIII 236, 320, 777, 4196, 4595, 7964, 9436, 9460, 10253, 11335, 12228, 12741, 14792.

however, one exception, the passage from Ennius mentioned by Prof. Lindsay in his notice of the MS (Berl. Phil. Woch. 27 Febr. and 26 March, 1904). The MS there reads 'dempsit enim unam litteram r per metaplasmum: et Ennius huic statuum statui maiorum orbat'ur Athenis (morbo *in marg.*) per metaplasmum quoque et hic dempsit litteram .r(s *supra*).<sup>1</sup> In the other quotations B reads rightly 'fuit Ilium et ingens' (401. 20, 402. 5) and 'excusaque pectore Iuno' (402. 30): and considering the number of Vergilian quotations, there is no doubt that the reading 'coniugio eacidae pirri' (401. 5, cf. Verg. Aen. III. 296) is correct.

Of the conjectures received in Keil's text or recorded in his 'apparatus criticus' B confirms several. 385 15 barbarismus est 387 2 prouenit (Buttmann) 388 20 ut-faciat (Buttmann) 389 18 duarum syllabarum 391 1 lucius M, Lucilius Cramer et Hertz, luci(li *supra*)us B 391 25 barbarismus fiat 392 37 barbarismus fiat 392 37 quod est 394 31 in 32 ut 395 2 in 4 ut cum dicunt (Cramer) 396 13 casuum (Buttmann) 14 eum (Cramer) 19 ex 397 6 fecimus 15 per 28 dicimus) *om.* 399 3 haec exempla sunt huiusmodi. defenditur (Buttmann) 393 27 B reads 'barbarismus uel qualis. p p uerris nummos acciperat, cum optima(e *supra*) esset potuisset (*in marg.* est si possuisset) ex trocheo et ione maiore nummos uerres acciperat' confirming Keil's conjecture. 395 27 de gestu et dictione M, Cramer emended dictione to actione, B confirms and betters his suggestion reading de actione, which explains the corruption dictione.

In many other passages B has preserved the right word or phrase where M has corrupted it. Of such cases I select a few of the most important, relegating the rest to the general collation.

387 23 barbarismus uero ab imprudentibus nulla aut ueterum aut consuetudinis auctoritate perspecta assumitur. item inter barbarismum.

B reads 'adsumatur. Ad summum inter,' and seeing how closely 'ad summum inter' resembles the preceding 'adsumitur,' there is little doubt that the copyist of M overlooked it and then repeated the 'item' which begins the last two or three clauses.

391 29 iidem ipsi, et metaplasmum et barbarismum eiusdem lectionis utuntur exemplis Keil emended this by inserting 'dicentes' after 'barbarismum' B suggests another solution reading

<sup>1</sup> v. Prof. Lindsay's note on this line in the Journal of Philology XXII. 43 (1893) p. 7: where he suggests that the corruption may lay in "maiorum," which may be a mistake for "mamorum", (= marmorum).

'et ad metaplasum et ad barbarismum.' It also with Clemens reads 'hisdem' which, though possible, is no improvement.

395 18 fortasse sint etiam genitalia quarundam nationum qui suae linguae puritatem uolunt custodire diligenter ut euitare ipsi possint quae obseruare et animaduertere debent.

Keil altered 'genitalia' to 'generalia,' inserted 'uitia' after 'nationum,' and transposed the rest of the sentence placing 'quae-debent' before 'qui.' B supports his insertion of 'uitia,' but for the rest it gives a simpler and quite satisfactory reading 'gentilia quorundam uitia quae qui suae—possint et obseruare et animaduertere debent.'

396 28 porro qui dicit strenuam, dicitur et barbarismum facere et soloecismum per artis regulas, quod strenae singulari numero non dicuntur.

B correctly supplies after 'soloecismum' 'barbarismum quidem per adiectionem literae. soloecismum per'

397 29 quod enim iam per artis regulam a latinitate sumptum est Keil conjectures remotum, Buttmann semotum, but B's reading 'summotum' would much more naturally be corrupted to 'sumptum.'

398 19 magna enim pars scientiae, qua iudicemus, constetne versus, an non constet, ex intellectu metaplasorum pendetne an non pendet?

B reads 'deiuicamus' and there seems no good reason for the Indicative. The variant 'utque consistit' for 'an non pendet' suggests that the interrogative form of the sentence may be merely a repetition of the former interrogative: and the correct form may be 'pendetque atque consistit.'

398 hi et alii tales non auctoritate aliqua praerogatiua artis aut consuetudinis defenduntur. B reads 'hii enim' and the first hand omits 'praerogatiua': but in the margin is added 'non praerogatiua aliqua' which may well be right.

400 25 isdem litteris scribetur, plusque intellectus defendendi uorsus ratione inducit metaplasmi potestatem, prout haec ipsa ratio persuaserit.

Keil emends this reading of M by substituting 'ratio' and 'potestate' for 'ratione' and 'potestatem.' B offers a better solution reading 'solusque' for 'plusque' and 'haec aut illa ratio.'

In the collation which follows I omit as a rule mere misspellings.

Incipit ars consentii u. c. de bā. et solō.

386 3 Barbarismus . . distat 4 conueniunt ipsis communes sunt coniuncte 5 est) *om.* 7 ut et 9 in communi sermone 10 quod firmum dixit in 11 pars aliqua orationis 12 est) *om.* 13 nuntiatione hoc ideo nuntiationem habent in reprehensione 15 sui parte 16 adiectionem et inmotationem et transmotationem litterarum et 18 admonere 21 uel temporibus) *om.* 23 ussum pars aliqua cum) *om.* 24 gallorum hastas 25 difinitionem metaplasmi 26 una) *om.* 387 2 modis). *om.* 3 tam barbā quam metaplasmi: (= *us*) hanc (*om.* primam) 4 nuntiatione 6 oblice literarum siriem concidendo 7 duobus) enim 8 aut inmutatatione aut transmotatatione) *om.* *adscr. in marg.* 10 indubitante 11 fiet uel in sill') *om.* *adscr. in marg.* 12 adspirā. Inter barbaris et metā nunc oportunum et tempestium est, ut quae sit distantia proloquamur 14 de) *om.* 14, 15 exempla sua // uius accomodabimus 15 suaui (*corr. in marg.*) 18 est) *om.* 19 a quibusdam (*om.* locis) 20 uetere' scriptorum uel) *om.* praeiudicata(e *supra*) 22 fit poetis 30 manifestis 31 apertis apparebunt exemplis 32 locis 34 ut est penatibus. dixit enim gnato) *om.* 35 contra 36 pro operit coperit barbarismum faciet 37 syllabae ut 38 serius 388. 4 imperatorem est) *om.* quaedam (*corr.* quae eadem). 7 pro magi 9 aut syl extractione 10 sermo prima 11 motatus sit. līt 12 debuerit syll 13 mediaꝑ parti(e *supra*) dictionis līt sill ue subtrahitur 15 mesteus *m* 1, mnestus *m* 2 pro mnesteus 16 manet acita [menta(e *supra*)re] postum (acita *al. m. in ras.* mente *re al. m supra*). in gurgite uasto) *om.* 19 pro commemorat pro mouerat) *al. m. in marg.* 22 ut est tendit suam do hii 23 uel detractatione) *om.* 25 de eis loquemur 27 censeñ(v *supra*)r 28 metaplasmi) *om.* 29 iectasis et sistole. ectasis 30 fit 389 2 et nu 3 antiqua e cedro) *om.* propriamque dicabo et) *om.* 6 est a ut est et amore dianae. sistole est e contrari: 8 castigat 9 et) *om.* 10 ob iram 11 duo) *adscr. supra* 11 qualitate sibi 12 qui(b. *supra*) h. 13 unus dia(e *supra*)resis (*om.* est) dia(e *supra*)risis. 16 phoebo 17 q dificitur 18, 19 ut dicere phe(o *supra*)ton pro phoeton et marciporro puer órph(o *supra*)eus nam (órpheus pro *adscr. in marg.*) 20 orpheus in syluis (in III syllabis *in marg.*) 20-22 metri causa facitur quis et meēt 23 calliopia 24 prothei pro prothei." menelaus ("prothei *in marg.*) 25 idomenei //ducem (idomenea *adscr. in marg.*) 25 teyas (*et* 27) 27 ut) *om.* 28 dicat aliquis dissyllabo quod trisyllabo fere nuntiamus 29 barbarismum faciet) *om.* 30 post haec sunt II metaplasmi quos 31 scripturis relinquunt 32 est)

*om.* 390 1 praeбетur 2 ipse-reliquit) *om. sed add. in marg.* 'ut ipse poet. ita uel scriptis reliquit' 5 penitus) *om.* 6 ait) *om.* fuit 7 q: et (*in marg.* q: ut est) 8 quale est Kart(h *supra*)ago 9 ei) et accidit et 10 iactatus et alto) *om.* ipse) idem 11 est) *add. supra* 12 eam) eadem 13 quale est ille~~q~~ terris hii 14 separatim) *om.* 15 quorundam longiorum 16, 17 cum litera pro litera ponitur ut motatio sit 17 autem syllabarum 18 quae cum fuerit 21 et per adspirationem 22, 23 pone et ergo et prop̄ per transmutationem 24 motaret tum erat ut metaplasium 26 motet 26 ratio est) *om.* 27 ut uideo 29 inter me(ta *supra*)plasmum 29 speciem) *om.* themesin ea(n *supra*)dem 30 dicunt) *om. add. in marg.* 31 de) *om.* partes) *om.* laborum) *om.* 32 posui(t *supra*) (sui *in ras*) 33 partem eius) *om.* 34 parte (i *supra*) 35 partiunculas 36 pro septemtrioni) *om.* 391 in metro) *om.* q. non haec) *om.* 4 dicunt *om.* tris 5 septem trioni 6 enuntiata uideris esse unam 7, 8 septemtrioni compositam illam quidem tamen unam partem 10 admonenda 11 adiecitur 12 in ea(o *supra*) nam et o 14 per) *om.* 16 atque) idque 17 in (*add. supra*) erat trissyllabae erat trisyllaba 18 plerum (ae *supra*)que 19 possit 20 motasse hoc) *om.* et arbos) *om.* 22, 23 lapidicinas in neutroque (et lapidicinos *add. in marg.*) non) *om.* 25 tempestiu: proferi(e *supra*)m: 27 quo eorum uitium factum est ut confusse pene barbarismus quid metaplasmus sit 29 interdum // idem 392 1 totum cotidie pro (to *in ras. al. m.*) 2 dicat tutrussit (*pro* trussit *add. in marg.*) 4 ut qui dicens 5 acui(a *supra*)t syllabam enuntia(e *supra*)t 6 ut qui amens scribens adieciat 9 ut qui dicunt 11 ut si dicat quod et 12 ut si oratorem priorem 13 circumflexo) *om.* ut si honorem 16 pro ste(a *supra*)tim diliciosa quadam 16 siquis ta//(r *supra*)-tarum pro tartaro dicat 19 thraciam 20 khartaginem 21 siquis 21 ebhro 23 barbarismi sic fiunt 23 literae ut plerum pro praelo reilquum (*in marg.* leriq(v *supra*)um) 24 reliquo interpetror (*marg.* interpertor) 25 dis//pli(ci *supra*)na pro dicens) *om.* 28 thrachiam 29 apparet adspiratione (*om.* et) 30 alios 32 est) *om.* 32 diarexis et sistole sed et hos et caeteros 33 uellimus aduertere 34 animaduertimus 35 barbarismo quos 36 dieresin barbarismum facere 37 quod est dissillabam n̄ uidetur per sistolen facere qui 393 1 dicit uua (passa *supra*) 2 dicit induruuit 3 est) *om.* 5 praeceptores) *om.* barbarismos adnuerant 6 explicabitur (mus *in marg.*) 8 quod d(c *supra*)um alii negent aiunt enim 9 sentimus 10 putet 12 interdum ut etiam

syllabarum numero peccet) *om. add. in marg.* 13 nam aut unum detrachat 14 prolatis est 15 incedat probandū (a *supra*)m sufficient 16 ut) *om.* 17 fecit 18 fecerat 19 uult 20 cum q. breb(v *supra*)is 23 uidetur at ille merebitur 26 corripit 27 barbarismus(est *supra*) 30 prius (*corr. in marg.*) 34 barbarum sonent 35 moytacismos et lautacismos 36 uitium) *om.* redigere 394, 2 pinguis 3 literis tribus sed in 4 est) *om.* pauca) *om. add. in marg.* dici(e *supra*)mus 5 aliqua 6 uocalis an ad sequentem) *om.* 9 sonet alia ut et si 12 prolutum sit 13 refferentes 15 aliquantum de priore 16 proferunt ut uidet 17 in h. (tr *supra*)erit sonus eius 18 ire pingior dissint 19 quiddam (*om.* sonum) producta est uel acutior uel plenior 21 autem) *om.* debet) *om.* 22 possunt) *om. add. in marg.* 23 a) *om.* 24 ecferatur 24 re uera insitum alterutrum 25 ecferunt. ut enim dicat 26 11) *om.* 27 est) *om.* 27, 28 iter illud ego 28 eripui) *om.* 28 consonanti 29 quod est romanae linguae 30 habent in hac plenius 31 ut in balbo 32 algam 33 p ut culpe (sulpo *in marg.*) 33 autem (*supra*) 395 1 exempla) *om.* 2 quorundam 3 nationum) *om.* 4 infringat 6 sona(n *supra*)t admiscant 7 in quibusdam) *add. in marg.* non// (*in eras.*) 8, 9 si dicat 9 orationis parte 14 per: exiliter 15 dicere (eos *in marg.*) aestimes 21 in motu etiam quicquid) *om. add. in marg.* citiore aut quis<sup>1</sup>) *om.* 23 ob) *om.* 24 mediocri se 25 in) *om.* 26 sunt maxime haec 27 de actione 28 solō est quidem illa 29 est) *om.* pluribus (*supra*) 30 altius est intellegere. Nam ecce qui dicat nominatiuus cassus fontis 31 dicere fons 34 uel generis 35 ipsum solum 36 discutietur 396 1 uitium fit) *om.* 2 quae) *om.* 2 singulis partibus sunt imperite facta ibi barbarismus erit 3 et cum 4 est) *om.* 6 quadrigam sordem paces) plū 7<sup>2</sup> est autem 8 nu(a *supra*)mqui casu) *om.* 9 et dentis) *om.* 11 dici melius) *om.* 12 nullo tempore (*corr. in marg.*) 13 qd non 15 uel syllabae) *om.* 16, 17 in barbarismo et barbarolexi 18 peccet 19 ex) *om.* 20 quia) *om.* 21 dici non potest in) *om.* 22 sit solocismus 22 regularum habita quod prolatio talis peccet 24 una dictio 27 litterae 29 partis dicantur 31 orationum 31 nam et barbarismus 32 pronuntiet 34 et) *om.* 35 item

<sup>1</sup> So too M. In B the cross stroke of the t of peccat, which is at the end of a line, is as often in that position, slightly prolonged and turned up at the end: which rather suggests "peccatur" as the right reading.

<sup>2</sup> Autem is written in the well known Irish contraction; so this is a clear instance of the confusion of the contracted form of enim and autem.



ad(p *supra*)se pro rē ipsa 35 transmotabimus 397 i coniecimus  
 licet et parelicon 2 adesdum (adesteum *in marg.*) 3 tropus  
 magis 4 motamus 8 alterius syllā 9 diacope (*marg.* diaere-  
 sis) 10 habet 11 satias " titoy pro satietas (*marg.* " antiton)  
 duae) *om.* 12 subortae 13 couaclam 14 facit barbarismum  
 v (*supra*) 15 et per inmotationem 16 motauit item) *om.* 17  
 duo barbarismi) *om.* (et duo barb. *in marg.*). 18, 19 cern-  
 untur - orationis) *om.* *add. in marg.* (geruntur *pro* cernuntur).  
 19 est) *om.* 20 metaplasumus dēprēhēndi quale dicunt esse  
 illud 21 quod. fa. syll. quae erat lingua 22 in) *om.* 23 q:  
 alioqui plū semper numeri fit 24 itaque ///et 26 maiore uitio  
 27 despiciendo 28 dicunt esse 29 corrupta iam) *om.* 31  
 habet (*add. in marg.*) 31 dicitur) *om.* 32 ostenda 34 gratia)  
 causa 398, 1 plane) *om.* 2 barbarismi (*in marg.*) possis 3  
 tirancidas dicant (*pro supra*) 4, hii sed in sensu) *om.* 5 sangui-  
 nitos (*om.* pro sanguineis) 7 contra id quod ut agere putent  
 10 est) *om.* 23 sua apte (aperte *in marg.*) a) *om.* 26 refugit  
 28 aeneae 29 artibus aut consuetudinibus 31 intigri enuntiatii sunt  
 33 ex) *om.* 34 et) *om.* 36 nunc poni 399 i sufficient plenius)  
*om.* 2 debeat) *om.* cuncta figurantur 3 et taedet 8 o mihi prae-  
 teritos referat si) *om.* 9 magno quod lae dyptongus 10 sit eolae  
 11 alexin cum 12 sit cum o alioqui lingua sit 13 cum) *om.* 13, 14  
 alibi longa sit ut pecodes 15 auroque refulgere (effulgere *in marg.*)  
 18 currus consonis literis sequentibus 19 alioqui hisdem 21 sit  
 cum te longum duae consonae efficerint item defenditur hoc erat  
 23 consonante 24 alioqui 25 zancitus sequenti duplici z breui  
 26 longa habeatur ut exsultat amzon 27 praeteritos refferat si  
 ioppiter annos, cur hi ut est 28 ferro) *om.* 30 supradictum dixi  
 32 continguet paucis 400 2 positos) *om.* 3 aut) *om.* 5 corruptam  
 relinquunt 6 danaium tanton (*om.* et) dixisti 7 1 per meta-  
 plasmum item contra lucius atque ore corrupto 11 haec cum  
 eueniunt 13 a poeta sic 14 corrumpere 15 corrumpere  
 eam 18 labantes 20 poterunt 22 sistole aut iectasis. similis  
 ratio erit in dieresi 23 et quod lucanus 25 uocari et item 27 per-  
 suasserit. synaliphe et eclipsis 9 ut) ac 401 1 quibus modis  
 2 euenire synalipha (*et sic saepe*) una siue ex uno uocali siue ex  
 4, 5 sunt haec 6 femine solum) *om.* 7 diplodit 8 hic (*supra*)  
 9 ieciens superfluo duabus ostendit (*corr. in obstat al. m.*)  
 11 conseretur 13 est) *ante* ergo 16 mundi sol aureus astra) *om.*  
 17, 18 diuersa est item eius potestas 18 dyptongon 19 feminae  
 ardentem est. Item eius potestatis ut 20 cum muta 22 potestatis

23 primum) plurimum 23 ut est atque 25 reffert quum excluderis  
 25, 26 ea dubitatio euenit 31 eaci transiluisti quae ex gi (*marg.*  
*ci*) putius nos exclusa est (sicut cum scandas coniugi ci ectlimsis  
 erit exclusa *in marg.*) diptongos et quasi expressa 402 1  
 sic) *om.* 2 accipio gnoscit eclipsis est talis est feminae 3 potest  
 scandere femin arden et erit sinalipha item potes feminaerdentem  
 5 incertum est sinalipha 8 manifesto 9 et ex difinitionibus et  
 exemplis ipsis qđ hii 11 etiam a scriptoribus 13 ille eterris  
 14 si mult. facias 15 dicit ex 16 tanton et tantone 17 magi  
 multum ille erit cum muta 18 uelud (*et alias*) 19 est) *om.*  
 20 iam pene uno neque id ad 21 suffecit 22 interest quae res  
 quo dummodo) dum 23 uelud in manu in dispectione 25  
 horum duorum discernit 27 a poetis 28 latinost (*e supra*  
*al. m.*) 29 utique) *om.* 30 fecerimus 30 relinquisset 32 reliqueri-  
 (n *supra*) t nobis scandendi potestas 34 ille terris 35 possumus 36  
 qđ sum h ut ostenderimus 403 1 corrumpundae 3 relin-  
 quetur nunc nobis 4 integra legitur quem 5 possumus animad-  
 uertamus metaplasma: sicut 6 aut literam uocalem excludit  
 7 ex) *om.* et muta aut 8 ut est hic enim rastra 9 est) *om.*  
 9 adieci 11 duae mutae periunt 12, 13 arethusa ut scandamus  
 14 rasty. his IIII modis 15 quicquid illud 15-17 positum sit—  
 uocales) *om.* 18 diuersa uel consonantem 19 ea) *om.* 21 perit e)  
*om.* inter consonantem 22 et puerum Astianacta) *om.* 23 regit.  
 quod puerum Astyanacta trahebat inter 25 rostq. ea duos 27  
 enim ghaslaci 31 regin especu 33 peri (a *supra*) t 33 et fit  
 la. (ut *supra*) tua 35 adstrictius (ut *supra*) posterior periat  
 dardani (o *supra*): 404 1 in syllabam unam (ñ *supra*) coeunt 2  
 pluuiasque hyadas ut scandamus asquea quam asquhya 3 inus-  
 sitatis est post q et uy 7 metaplasma enim quem inuenimus  
 ui in qua scribitur intuebimur. Finit.

Among spelling variants one of the commonest is the doubling  
 of a consonant, a fault especially frequent in Irish MSS. Com-  
 monest is the doubling of s, (e. g. cassus, ussus, possitus, expos-  
 sitio, prothesis, sincrissis, conlissionem, excussatio, dieresis,  
 dissillabum, siracussas): other instances are 'Terrentius', 'Affri',  
 'reffert'. On the other hand molosus, Achilles, litera occur with  
 a single consonant. E and i are very frequently confused (e. g.  
 i for e in postrimus, siries, intigre, dirigo, difinitio, ditractio, dili-  
 ciosa, consuetudo: e for i in cremen, emitior, deffero, accedens,  
 perteneo). Communis and muto and its compounds are inua-  
 riably spelled with an o (communis, moto) also ioppiter, insola;

potius with an u: traho with a c inserted (e. g. subtrachitur): uersus with an o, with one exception and then o is written over e by the corrector: pinguius lacks its first u; and temno, damno, damnum suffer from the insertion of a p. Greek words are of course very hardly treated (e. g. auferesis, sincope, ectlimpsis or ectlipsis, lautacismus). Ad and in are generally if not always left unassimilated when they form part of a compound word.

In conclusion I may mention that I have examined the Naples MS of Consentius' other work 'de nomine et uerbo', which is mentioned but not collated by Keil.<sup>1</sup> The barrenness of the work prevents me from more than cursorily alluding to it. The MS is more nearly related to Keil's B and L than to M, especially to B; indeed it seems to have been copied from a MS closely akin to B and corrected from one resembling L and the MS used by Sichard: e. g. 354 29 sed et hic euphoniae M, sed et hic etiam euphoniae B, sed et haec eadem euphoniae LS, sed et hi(e-*supra*)c eadem euphoniae N (eadem being added by the corrector in a space left by the first hand).

341 20 aries which is omitted by BM, but occurs in LS, is in N inserted in the margin.

366 26 uerba sunt ut ait Probus S, uerba sunt ut B. In L and M the words 'ait Probus' are omitted; in N 'sunt ut ait Probus' is added in the margin.

368 27 N reads 'aliter //tonderi ////cura(n *supra*)t uellera non (enim *supra*) posset dici //tonderi ////uellera cura(n *supra*)t', the first reading apparently being closest to B and the correction to S.

367 5 appellata dicuntur B, appellata sunt M, sunt appellata L. N appears to have read dicuntur but it is erased and sunt written in the space.

380 16 N reads 'euenit mihi tibi illi', with L S.

E. O. WINSTEDT.

<sup>1</sup>Since writing this article I find that an older MS of part of this work has been discovered at Milan (cod. Ambros. B 71 sup.). A full collation of it is given by R. Salbadini, Spogli Ambrosiani Latini (Studi Italiani di Filologia classica vol. XI p. 240). It is of the 9th cent.: and like the Naples MS. supports B and L rather than M.